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Wednesday, July 2, 1902.

Mr. Sloam's Call to Greenville.

The paragraph which we copy from the Greenville News on the subject of the call of Mr. Sloan to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Greenville will be read with interest by our people.

Mr. Blosn has been the acceptable pastor of

for two years and no congregation was ever

better served. We are not informed as to what Mr. Sloan's decision may be. We are produced. A majority of the readers of this not familiar with all the facts in the case, and would not venture a suggestion as to what is Mr. Sloan's duty. He la serving a very small congregation here, in a community which has been for a long time occupied, and it is hard to build up a new Presbyterian Church As has been suggested, Presbyterians are reared, and the ranks of that denomination are recruited generally from families of that faith. A "hurrah meeting" seldom ons to that branch of Christians and religious revivals count for little in the Presbyterian Church. The members are grounded in the fatth, and that church seldom tches waifs. If our opinions are correct, it would seem that Mr. Sloan has a mighty bard ak before him in building a good church at Abbeville, where the pasture is limited, and where the grass is very short. It may in his once, that the darkest hour is just before the down, and that a brighter day is in store for him here. If this be true, it seems to be a pity for him to lay down the work which he has so nobly pursued in the past. All of our people love Mr. Sloan personally, and admire

sin beyond the call of his voice. While this is pre-eminently a city of fine churches, it is also a city of non church goers We have no means of knowing definitely bow many of our people attend church, and we do not know exactly how many citizen are to be found within our bounds, but to a oker-on the absentees from public worship on Sunday morning must exceed in number those who appear in the churches. If the absentees rould be coralled and

his ability and his enthusiasm in the cause of

will absent themselves from the church and

ed Master, but then the reprobate

at into the sanctuary, a great church sould be built. And when Mr. Sloan came to wille it was hoped that his piety and his seal in the good work would bring at least entees into the church. The ate Reformed Church, as far as we are informed, goes out into the highway to bid en to come, and it does not seek to increase its own members at the expense of The First Presbyterian Church in Green

vitie would offer a larger field of usefulness than is to be found in Abbeville. But his tion to stay with us. It is true that the enation would regret to part with him, and if he goes the church at this place will get a severe blow, but if Mr. Sloan a de to accept the larger field which would better care for the creature comforts the good will of all our people will attend him

The imaginary difference between the Presbyterians and the Associate Reformed Presbyterlans would scarcely amount to a paper wail. The difference in religious principles is to us indefinable. The love of asociation and the fidelity to the church of our athers is a more binding force than the see in churchly creed. It would no doubt be painful to Mr. Sloan to sever his churchly relations, but the temptations to ocept a larger and more useful field are great

Having Spas

The press and the pulpit of Columbia are making figures of themselves by parading ne of virtue strike all the wicked cities like Columbia, Atlanta and New York. At fanta sets her sleuths on the fallen women New York gets after the sellers of drinks and sigare on Sanday. Columbia makes a special ty of exhibiting its wickedness along the bling lines.

As far as we have noticed, and we have read next to nothing on the subject, the term, or the ast of gambling, has not been defined The fight being on "gambling," we presum the tony gambling in cotton, bacon or corn plures is meant. Church deacons may gamble in this way and put up large amounts and retain their churchly relations. But i they stake a nickel on craps they are great ers and must pay a large commutation the or else work the streets. Columbia must be the wickedest city on earth, and if preach ers and point can prove what they say, ther ciate Reformed church in that

Slim Attendance.

There is a noticeable slim attendance at the political meetings. Mention is frequently ade of the fact, intimating a lack of interes on the part of the people.

In our opinion the small attendance at the meetings speaks the highest praise of the peopie, while not detracting from the merits o

How can any reasonable or sensible man expect farmers to quit their fields in June on the grass is threatening to run away with their crops? It is a little remarkable that an assembly of sensible men would, in sold blood, appoint meetings for the most planting and cultivating a crop is short, and the farmer who would quit his crop to hear codle about throwing away the Philip pine Islands must be very near to the linwhen a man should be arrested for vagranes

or sent to the lockup as a lunatic. When patriotic reasons move the people, they can always be depended upon to do their duty, but when office seekers ask them t leave their plows to give them office, or to hear their quarrels, somebody may be disap

For Governor.

Although Jim Tillman is, perhaps, the last man in the race, for whom we would vote, yet he has been persecuted so by the some of whom we do not think much better than he is-until we would not of trying to destroy character, as well as the the effort to trample a man under foot, is so revolting to us, that we are ready to sympa thise with the oppressed, even if we do no ise his oppressors.

Jewelry Store Needed. Since J. J. Stone has gone out of business Abbeville has been without a jewelry store And a jewelry store is needed in every town of the size of Abbeville. If Mr. Bernau or any other merchant could be induced to investigate the conditions that exists we are quite sure that Abbeville would soon have another lewelry store. No man ever pros perous more than did Mr. Bernau in his jewelry business at Abbeville.

And now it seems that William Jennings Bryan may be the lion in the path to preven cratic unity and Democratic success.

Our Soda Water business increases every year. There must be a reason. Call and let us explain it to you. It won't take long, and Ray and X Ray will be delighted to do so.

Milford's Drug Store.

Moester to Come Home.

Mr. George R. Koester's appointment to the office of internal revenue collector was not confirmed by the Senate, and his commission expires on the adjournment of the Senate, which will take place this week. He will then resume work on the Daily Record of Co

We can well understand why men should have preference for one man over another in a race for office, but the meanness and vile ness of the heart that would rob a man of his ob is not easily understood. The act of depriving a man of his office, without just cause, is too much like malicious mischief. for which any gentleman should blush, when the act is known.

Evans and Latimer. As the campaign progresses it keep pace with the weather in getting warmer and Warmer.

the Amociate Reformed Church at this place The report of the meeting at Conway, as far as Evans and Latimer are concerned, is repaper know the contestants and will be inter ested in reading what they have ic say.

The reader is as able to form his own cor clusions as we are, and we therefore leave the

THE FURNITURE FACTORY.

The Product is Meeting With Popular Favor-Mr. Hammond's Great Suc cess in Making Sales.

cess in Making Sales.

Some two or three weeks ago Mr. C P. Hammond, secretary and treasurer of the Abbeville Forniture Factory, went "out on the road," offering the goods of the company, and met with wonderful success in making sales. The indications are that the furniture factory will be one of the successful institutions of the town—its benefits extending to many. Compared with the number of employees the capital is small, and the resultant good is great.

one of the notable things about the furni-

great.

One of the notable things about the furniture factory is the number of our best young men who are there at work. Members of some of the best and richest families are there during their college vacation, thus setting a good example to the "cheap John srowd who may think that work is degrading. The indications are that a healthy sentiment is setting in which will align turelf with the demands of the times. This is a practical sace, where practical men with educated heads and trained hands may attain the greatest success. The field for purely literary work is timited but the sphere of skill and good judg ment in practical affairs is boundless.

The great manufacturing corporations and the trusts are targets for fool politicians. Many of the ignorant and unthinking people shut their eyes, throw their heads back, open their mouths very wide and swallow all the rubbish and fifth that may be thrown into their facial cavity by men who want office.

If more men went to work, instead of lying around idle, they would feel less like abusing corporations. The man who is at work, and who is intelligetly attending to his own business, has little time or inclination for abusing those aggregations of capital which reward merit and pay most liberally for faithful ser vice. Any man with a good will, a trace of manly determination, and possessing a modicum of brains can earn a good living by getting a job with one of the despised corporations.

As a maiter of fact, corporations are the greatest benefactors in this country. They pay the best wages, and give profitable employment to thousands of people. How any man having sense enough to be allowd to run at large, can be at enmity with the world's greatest benefactors is more than we can see

COUNTY FAIR.

Getting in Shape for a Grand Time i October.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Abbeville County Fair Association was neld last Saturday pursuant to the call of J. R. Blake, President of the Association. This committee is composed of the following gentlemen: R. E. Hill, Chairman; C. V. Martin, H. E. Bonner, S. J. Wakefield, A. F. Calvert, W. C. Haddon, J. E. Lomax, John Young, Richard Sondley, J. S. Stark, H. H. Hill, W. E. Lesley, J. E. Browniee, J. T. Latimer, M. B. Clinkscales, E. C. Meschine, Granville Seal, J. W. Morrah, R. F. Morris, R. J. Robinson, T. J. Britt, R. E. Cox, and J. R. Biske and J. Fraser Lyon, ex-offices, President and Secretary.

J. Fraser Lyon, ex-omoes, Freedom and retary.

A resolution was adopted that strenuous effort be made to raise the subscription to twelve hundred dollars to buy premiums and to pay the necessary expenses of the Fair. It was also resolved to have more valuable premiums than those awarded last year.

The fair will be held the week preceding the State Fair, which will be the latter part of October. The exact date will be announced

October. The exact date will be announced later.

The President was instructed to call a meeting of the ladies of the county for the purpose of taking some concert of action for advancing the interests of the fair.

The premium list will be published in a short while. Persons who contemplate making entries should read this list carefully and prepare their exhibits accordingly.

Another meeting of the committee will be beld next Saturday. All members are earnestly requested to be present as business of importance will be transacted.

J. Fraser Lyon, Secretary.

Death of Miss Carrie Young.

Miss Carrie Young of Level Land, S. C., died here last Saturday. She was visiting her annt, Mrs. Benson Jones, of this place, when she was taken with fever about three weeks ago. She has, by her amiable ways made many friends among us who mourn her death. She was, indeed, a noble Christian young lady. While dying with a mind perfectly clear she many friends among us who mourn her death. She was, indeed, a noble Christian young lady.

While dying with a mind perfectly clear she spoke with assurance of her safety in Christian young lady.

James Freeman, T. P. A., Macon, Ga.: H. F. I James Freeman, T. P. A., Macon, Ga.: H. F. I James Was with her as she passed through the valley of the shadow of death. With supernatural strength she praised God for his goodness to her; spoke of the great love of Jesus who gave himself to die for her, the just for the unjust. Said she was trusting in Him as her prophet, priest and king, as her all in all; rejoiced in this passage of Scripture: "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." Talked of her affliction, saying that the Lord knoweth what is best, that he maketh "all things work together for good for them that to be with Jesus where there would be not sickness, sorrow, and trouble; and exhorted be rifiends to meet her in glory. Her peace of soul was, indeed, wonderful. The writer has seldom seen such perfect composure of soul in the hour of death. Certainly it was the peace of God which passeth all understanding. Her talk will never be forgotten by those present.

Her remains were interred in the cemetery grace."

hose present.

Her remains were interred in the cemetery at Little River church, Abbeville County. S. C. Not now, but in the coming years,

e'll read the meaning of our tears; We'll catch the broken threads again, And finish what we here began. Beaven will the mysteries explain.

LOOKING FOR A DRUG STORE

Mule Mistakes Cochran's Grocery for Drug House.

And then, ab then, we'll understand

Ap old mule got desparately sick on public square yesterday evening. He lay down and rolled on the ground while a great mutitude assembled around him in manifes-tation of their interest in the sufferer. During tation of their interest in the sufferer. During the time he shed all manner of gear and when he came to his feet he was untethered. Knowing his needs he walked to the hotel corner and proceeded up the sidewalk until he come to the store of Mr. J. S. Cochran. Thinking it was a drug store, where he might buy the needed remedies, he walked in and looked for the druggist. Not seeing him in place he walked to the back door and continued his search for the cierk in the back yeard.

Mr. Cochran beard his mniestip enter the store from the sidewalk. Thinking it was Mr. Paylor he paid no attention to his footknowing that Mr. Paylor could help

The mule at last accounts had not had his ruggist.
Mr. Stark's stable was on the opposite side didn't want his supper or a night's lodging. It was medicine that he wanted.

Upper Long Cane Church. There will be the usual service at Uppe Long Cane next Sabbath. After next Sabath the pastor will be absent for a month.

Treasurer J. R. Blake is off for Hot Springs, Syracuse. That means the top notch of perfection in 2 horse plows and Harrows. We

Shoes, shoes, see our line of fine shoes be-fore buying. W. D. Barksdale.

State of South Carolina, A FREAK OF NATURE.

COUNTY OF ABBEVILLE.

PETITION.

To the Honorable Board of Education for the County of Abbeville: The petition of the undersigned, one third the qualified electors and freeholders of the 27th School District of said county prays that you order an election in said District for a special levy of two mills to supplement the school fund for said District.

S. J. Wakefield, L. P. Harkness, J. M. Prince, J. A. Anderson, M. D.,

J. E. Wakefield. W. R. Crowther, A. M. Erwin.

P. A. Crowther.

ORDER OF THE BOARD.

The Requirements of the Law in Regard to the Proper Parties in School District hot weather of July.

election be held at the usual voting place in Rosebud eight miles from where the Rosesaid District on Saturday, the 19th day of bud joins the Yellowstone river. This July, 1902, for the purpose of determining portion of the mountain is covered with a whether an additional levy of two mills will growth of tall pines. be made for school purposes; that the trustees of the said District act as managers of the ing for silver, mistaking certain colors in

election within three days after the election. the cold had increased so rapidly that they J. S. GIBERT.

Chairman. J. FRASER LYON, R. F. GILLIAM, Board of Examiners.

July 2, 1902. 3t

GLENN

Rock Salt

Best for cattle and horses. Cane and Corn Seed

Fruit Jars

And Jelly Glasses, Stone Jars and Flower Pots.

For late planting.

Victor Sweeps Wings and Bolts and Plows.

Shoes

Nome good bargains in Shoes and Hats.

Coffee

1.000 lbs, more of that good 10% pounds for \$1.00.

Flour, Corn, Bran, Onts, Molasses, Tobacco always to be found at lowest prices at Glenn's

Sweeps And extra wings and bolts, plow stocks and handles.

ENN

Summer School of the South, Knox-

reduced rates from all other points on the southern Railway.
Suggestions—Register your name for the special party with Pres. P. D. Pollock, Mercer University, in order that choice rooms and location may be reserved in advance.

Additional information—Write Superia-Additional information-Write Supe

complete circulars or information as courses and cost, and to the undersigned to any details of the trip.

James Freeman, T. P. A., Macon, Ga.; H. F. Carv, F. P. A. Jacksonville, Fla.; W. H. Caffey, C. P. & T. A. Columbus, Ga.

grace."

We need to guard against sins of omission in our home life. We should air were blowing against your face. The make sure that no one in our own sensation is so decidedly real that it reousehold can ever say to us: "I was hungry-hearted and you gave me no bread. I was thirsty for affection and you gave me no drink. I was a stranger at your door and you took me not into love's warmth and shelter. I was sick of the world's emptiness, vanity and sorrow, and you visited me not. I was in prison in my narrow environment and you did not come to me with the companionship that I craved. Living by my side all these years, you did not do love's duty to

Those who would be happy must cease to seek happiness and a-k only the privilege of giving. The song will rise in our hearts when we cease live for ourselves and begin to live for for the good that we can do.

We often do more good by our sympathy than by our labors and render to the world a more lasting service by absence of lealousy and recognition of merit than we could ever render by the straining efforts of personal ambition.

I will hazard the assertion that no man ever did or ever will become truly eloquent without being a constant reader of the Bible and an admirer of the purity and sublimity of its lan-

Our Prescription business is increasing ra Our Prescription oustness is indecided idiy. There must be a reason. Judge for yourself what it is.

Milford's Drug Store, Phone 107. Our paint sales have been a grand success.
This reason, quality, will tell.
Milford's Drug Store, Phone 107.

We are often asked how it is we have built

By the County Board of Education MONTANA'S PUZZLING AND CONTRA-DICTORY WELL.

> In the Summer Its Water Freezes and In the Winter the Ice Melts and the Water Becomes Warm-A

Mysterious Current of Air. Seven miles to the north and a little to the east of the Chevenne agency in Custer county, Mon., is a well filled with ice that excites much curiosity among the ranchers and cattlemen of that section. Every cowboy who visits the well has much to tell and invariably advances his own explana-

Many ingenious theories are given which tend to indicate that mankind of all degrees of scientific knowledge put forth an effort to find the origin of things. However, they all agree that the ice forms in the well during the summer and that it actually thaws during the winter. This, apparent contradiction of the natural laws that govern the outside world has carried the fame of this well for miles around and Levying an Additional Tax for School people have traveled great distances to Purposes Having Been Complied with by

This well is within a few hundred feet of the summit of Little Wolf mountains, on the north slope, at the very beginning IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, THAT AN of Greenleaf crock, which empties into

Fourteen years ago three men p election.

Managers of election must report result of feet it was disagreeably cold, at 20 feet were thoroughly frightened. They could feel currents of cold air rushing up from the crevices in the rock. They imagined they were digging into some mysterious underground cavern. They had heard just ging into caves and underground lakes, and being alone in this wilderness, where the very stillness possitted the the very stillness permitted the ears to hear and the mind to imagine all manner of grewsome powers hid beneath the rock, so thoroughly filled them with fear of impending danger that they abandoned the work which has since gained such renown.

The summits of Little Wolf mountains

are covered with scoria, which has all the

arance and texture of a good grade of tiling. It is usually red, but varies in color through all the shades down to black. These varying colors give the beautiful tints to the thousands of buttes throughout the bad lands. In comparatively recent geological times vast beds of ignite coal were formed over the eastern half of Montana, extending into western Dakota. The burning of these bods of coal was the beginning of the bad land formation. The fine deposits of clay above the coal were burned as brick are burned in a kiln and formed the scoria. Where the heet was greater and rock and sand were present is melted and mixed with the coal and coal sah, forming large cinderlike rocks, which tre sometimes mistaken for lava. As the poal burned out from beneath the clay, nov baked into scoria and melted into di ders, it broke into small divisions and fell promiscuously down into the pits thus formed. Volcanic ash is found scattered over the Little Wolf mountains and the eastern portion of Montana. It must have drifted with the wind from powerful eruptions in the Rocky mountains, as there are no indications of any volcanic action in the vicinity of the ice well. The Little Wolf mountains are merely a rough range of buttes apparently of the same origin as all the bad land buttes. Their summits, towering above all the other buttes, have given them the name of mountains, but hey are only of slightly over 4,000 feet altitude. If ice were to be put into the well during the winter, it would keep throughout the summer nearly as well as if stored wille, Tenn., June 19-July 31. ture has formed almost the identical con-

An educational party to the "Summer shool of the South" at Knoxville, Tenn. shaft is the cavity to which the shaft is the same than the shaft is the shaft An educational party of the South" at Knoxville, Tenn. School of the South" at Knoxville, Tenn. June 19—July 3lst, conducted by Pres. P. D. Pollock and W. H. Klipatrick of Mercer University, will leave Macon on special train over the Southern Raliway on June 13th. Course of study—47 different courses of study—47 different courses of study taught by specialists North and South 23 courses in common school subjects and and methods; 9 courses in psychology and pedagogy, 17 courses in high school and college work, and many lectures by men of national reputation on general tropics.

Cost—Board and lodging \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week, registration free for any or all the work \$5.00, railroad fare, one fare, or the round trip from Macon and return \$5.94, similarly reduced rates from all other points on the Southern Rallway. loosely together, they are perfectly dry for many feet below the surface, being m tened by the winter snow and rain as is

may fall and run down from above. During the winter the well is nearly filled with snow. Enough water from the early spring rains finds its way through between the rocks to mix with the sp and freeze into one solid mass of ice. The ice in the well is formed by the cold of the winter season, but does not begin to form sometimes till the winter is helf

In turn, it is melted by the heat of the summer, but does not begin to melt until step by step, foot by foot, hand over the summer is half over. In the early hand, we are slowly and often pain- part of the summer it is still freesing in the well, and during the first half of winter it is still melting. The well acts as a refrigerator. It receives the heat slowly and then gives it off just as slowly. and bags are full, and our tables are If the earth received and gave off heat readily, the hottest weather would be in June and the coldest in December-in face, the seasons follow nearly a month

behind the sun. It is a fact that if on a hot day you walk rapidly into the cave to where the ice is it feels as though a strong current of cold quires careful demonstration to prove to the contrary, and even then it almost seems as though the demonstration has been a mistake. It can be easily tested by using smoke, or better still, a rati heavy colored glass. Again, if one should stand without the entrance to the cave on a very warm day near enough to feel any draft that may be stirring, none can be felt coming from the cave. If one should stand directly above the ice well on a hot, still day, even putting the face down to the very opening into the well, no upward draft of cool air can be felt, but go down into the well and one would state positive ly that there was an upward draft of extremely cold air.—Boston Advertiser.

Effect of Water on Teeth.

Herr Rese has collected statistics in Ba varia and Herr Foerberg in Sweden which tend to prove that the water we drink has an important influence on the teeth. Caries, or decay in teeth, is less common where the water is 'hard' owing to the presen of chalk and magnesium salts. The harder the water the better the teeth. Probably the presence of lime in the water benefits the bones in general.

That is a defective and worthless life-plan which has in it no provision for ministering to others. To live to oneself is to live a narrow, cheap and

like confidence in God's guidance, to leave one's lot willingly and heartily to him-this is my sermon to myself. sell the Syracuse. Prices right.

W. D. Barksdale.

Shoes, shoes, see our line of fine shoes becuracy and attention to business will tell.

Milford's Drug Store.

Milford's Drug Store. If we could live more within sight of

VITALITY OF SEEDS.

IMPORTANT RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION.

Instances of Seeds Holding Suspen Their Germinating Powers For One Rundred and Fifty Years and Then Springing to Life Under Proper Treatment.

Not long ago it was generally believed that grains of wheat from Egyptian tombs had been made to germinate, and there seemed therefore to be no limit to the a strap passed round the ears to be buckled dormant life of a seed. When these stories at the back of the head. His second was dormant life of a seed. When these stories were proved to be without foundation, there was a general tendency to disbelieve all of a similar kind. Now, however, it seems established that seeds may live, under proper conditions, a great many years, perhaps for centuries, and when we consider that under these circumstances the protoplasm within the seed actually maintains its vitality, this fact is very significant. On the question of how seeds accomplish this, much light has been thrown by recent experiments of C. de Candolle, the French botanist, which he describes in Le Revue Scientifique. Some parts of his article are as follows: "Seeds that have retained their germinating power are said to possess latent life.' This expression lacks precision, for we may ask whether the life of the seeds

is completely arrested or if it is only retarded, and the answers would not be the same in all cases. "We owe to Messrs. Van Tieghem and

Bounier the following experiment, which proves that seeds can, in fact, live for a certain time this retarded life. Three lots of the same number of peas and beans were placed, the first in the open air, the second in a scaled glass tube containing ordinary air, the third in a sealed tube containing only pure carbonic acid gas. At the end of two years the seeds of the first lot had sensibly increased in weight, and nearly all had retained their germinating power. Those preserved in the con-fined air had increased less in weight and germinated in less number than the preceding. Moreover, the air contained in the tube with them had changed in composition. Its proportion of oxygen had fallen to 11.4 per cent, and there was mixed with it 3.8 per cent of carbonic acid. As to the seeds kept in the carbonic acid, none of them could germinate, and their weight had not changed."

Experiments are then described by M. de Candolle that relate to the wonderful power of resistance to cold displayed by seeds. Experiments already made by others show that these seeds may germinate after having been exposed to a temperature of 1,008 kelow zero, centigrade. Now the researches of Pictet in his celebrated low temperature laboratory in Berlin show shat at such a point chemical action totally ceases. Hence the active life of the needs in question must have been really suspended, and nevertheless they were able to germinate when planted. In M. de Candolle's own experiments seeds were subjected once a day for 118 days to a temperature of 878 to 538 below sero, for 8 to 80 hours at a time, and notwithstanding this harsh treatment, they sprouted when planted. If the life of the seeds, however, were really suspended they must be able to live out of contact with air for a certain time. In order to see whether they could do this, M. de Candolle kept seeds under mercury from one to three months without killing them.

In this state of suspended life a seed is in a chemical condition, according to M. de Candolle, somewhat resembling that of an explosive mixture—that is, it is ready for chemical action (growth), but that action will not begin until the surrounding conditions ere right. In the explosive these are conditions of dryness, temperature, etc., just as they are with the seed. A seed, then, is a little bemb, only waiting to be touched off to release its store of energy and send out a discharge in the shape of a sprout. M. de Candolle re-"This state of chemical and vital inertia

marks on this as follows: may last a long time, perhaps even indefi-nitely. It is at least, as it seems to me, the only way of explaining the preservation of seeds during a great number of years. Cases are known where they have germinated after a period so long that it impossible to believe that they have continued in life, properly speaking, in the interval, no matter how slowly processes of life may have gone on. Here are some remarkable examples:

"A. P. de Candolle mentions seeds that sprouted very well after more than 60

Girardin has seen beans sprout that had lain in the storehouse of Tournsfort more than 100 years. "In 1850 Robert Brown sowed, from curiosity, some seeds from the collection Hans Sloane, where they had remained for more than 150 years. He succeeded in making several germinate, in

particular one of Nelumbium speciosum (a water lily), of which the plan has been preserved in the British museum, where I saw it a few years since. "The alleged germination of mummy wheat is, as is now generally known, but a baseless fable. It appears, besides, that the wheat was always sterilized before being put into the sarcophagi, which precluded all possibility of its growth. But to make up for the falsity of this story divers well authenticated facts show that

seeds can preserve their power of sprouting

after an extremely prolonged sojourn beneath the earth—that is to say, in shelter from atmospheric influences. "The most extraordinary case of this kind is that observed several years since by Professor De Heldreich, director of the Botanic garden at Athens. While botan izing in the neighborhood of the mines of Laurium this savant discovered, in 1873, a glaucium that he took at once to be a new species, and he described it under the name of glaucium. This plant made its appearance on a piece of land from which recently been removed a thick layer of rubbish coming from the ancient working

the neighboring mines. This layer must have been at least 1,500 years old. Unless we believe in spontaneous generation, it seems necessary to suppose that this giaucium must be a species that existed long ago in the locality, whose seeds had been preserved in the earth and rubbish that ouvered them."-Literary Digest.

A Bishop Defends Tobac Another stalwart defender of the habit

of smoking is the bishop of Manchester. He has publicly stated that he has found tobacco to act a useful part in enabling him to discharge his ministerial duties. When he was roughing it in the wilds of Australia, he often smoked a pipe with the "pioneers of civilization" whom he met there, and he found that, as they sat together puffing away, their hearts opened unto one another as they never would have done if there had been no smoke to stir them. - Westminster Gasette

F. GILLIARD :.TAILOR,:

worthiess life.

To work fearlessly, to follow earnestly after truth, to rest with a child-estly after truth, to rest with a child-like confidence in God's guidance, to Samples of suits always on hand. Charge

Speed's Cough Syrup is guarenteed. Try a bottle. The Speed Drug Co. If you want to see the most complete line of paints you ever saw, go to Milford Drug Store. STUDENTS' DUELS.

My friend had vanished into the dress

ing room, and at first glance I entirely

Padded For the Fight.

failed to recognize him in the padded monster that now staggered clumsily into the room, supported on each side by his second and sword bearer. The thick armor of leather and wadding with which he was bolstered entirely protected his body and limbs. His neck was rigidly incased in a high, thick collar of silk and whipcord, and his eyes were protected by iron goggles as large as small teacups, from which somewhat similarly equipped, and in addition wore a leather cap with a strong iron peak. The other principal presently entered the room and took up his position at one sword's length from Zimmerman. He was closely followed by the umpire or unpartelischer. This personage was a chronic medical student of ten years' standing-a mass of genial rotundity, with a fat, amorphous face in which features seemed a superfluity. He was duly qualified for his responsible position by examination. Enthroned on an armchair and so farming here no longer pays. little in front of the other spectators, he huge mug of Munchener and a long pipe of which the painted china bowl rested on divided his time pretty equally between a lies in the bad roads, which keep the the ground. He now proclaimed "Silentium!" and proceeded to announce the duel. It was to last for 20 minutes, ex market. The farmer 1,000 miles away cluding all pauses, and as usual to consist can get his crops to market by rail or of short bouts or "gangs," with brief in- canal more easily and more cheaply than tervals of rest between each. The swords —long, nasty looking blades, sharp as razors and flexible as riding switchescarefully wiped with disinfecting lotion and handed to the combatants. The seconds took up their position behind and to the left of their respective men, and gave the word of command in the following traditional form:

"Auf die Mensur bindet die Klingen!" (Cross blades for the duel!) "Gehunden sind!" (Crossed they are!) "Los!" (Go!)

The swords clash together in the preliminary stroke. Then ensues a brief hailstorm of blows so rapid that the eye refuses to follow them and retains only a confused impression of flashing steel and flying goods to the best possible market easily, sparks. The head of each combatant seems to be enveloped in a halo of gleaming points. It is impossible to realize that each of these lightning strokes is deliberately and scientifically aimed and as de liberately and scientifically parried.—Pall

MAMMA'S DEAR CHERUB.

Mall Magazine.

He Deserved a Spanking and Got a Stranger In Trouble.

People never get encouragement for doing the good Samaritan act in the interests of the public, as the man decided who offered to assist a distracted woman and ameliorate the sufferings of a lot of people on a suburban car.

The boy who howls was in evidence, the

curled darling of his only own mother and

the terror of everybody else, and he had

kept the car in a state of wild excitement and exhausted the patience of everybody, including his doting parent. "Oh, if your father were only here!" she had said for the fiftieth time as she tried vainly to restrain the howling terror.

At that he stopped howling long enough to beat the air with his small shins, and the woman on the other side of him re marked audibly that a cage was the proper place for savages like him. "Johnny, dear," asked his

won't you be a good boy!" Roars and kicks from Master Johnny. Oh. I wish your father were here to give you a good trouncing this very minate!" she wailed as she struggled with him.

Then it was that the philanthropist of the company asserted himself. He had been trying in vain to read his morning paper ever since he started from home. "Allow me, madam," he said blandly.

"I am a father myself, and I will be happy the county surveyor may not receive to chastise your cherub in behalf of his ab- more than \$3 per day.

t parent." "Oh, no, you won't; not if I know it!" said Johnny's mother, rising in her wrath like a tigress. "There ain't that man living dare lay a finger on that boy-his own father or any other ugly old catamount who thinks he knows it all!" And she shut off debate by going into the next car and taking the sweet infant with her .-

Chicago Times-Herald.

The Origin of Mr. and Mrs. In earlier times the ordinary man was simply William or John—that is to say, he had only a Christian name without any "handle" before it or surname after it, says the Philadelphia Record. Some means of distinguishing one John

or William from another John or William

became necessary. Nicknames derived from a man's trade or his dwelling place or from some personal peculiarity were tacked on to his Christian name, and plain John became John Smith. As yet there were no "misters" in the land. Some John Smith accumulated more wealth than the bulk of his fellows-be came perhaps a landed proprietor or an employer of hired labor. Then he began

to be called in the Norman-French of the day the "maistre" of this place or that, of these workmen or of those. In time the "maistre," or "maister," as it soon became, got tacked on before his name, and he became Maister Smith,

and his wife was Maistress Smith. Gradually the sense of possession was lost sight of, and the title was conferred nities. upon any kind-by mere possession of ealth or holding some position of more or less consideration and importance.

A party of Cambridge professors on one occasion undertook, for a scientific object, to penetrate into the depths of a Cornish

One of the number relates the following startling incident of his visit: On his ascent in the ordinary manner, by means of a bucket and with a miner for a fellow passenger, he perceived, as he thought, unmistakable symptoms of the frailty of the

my good man?" he inquired when about half way from the bottom of the awful abvss. We change them every three months sir," replied the man in the bucket, "and we shall change this one tomorrow if we

'How often do you change your roper

get up safe today, sir."—Pearson's Weekly. The greatest potato enters are the people of Germany and Belgium. The consumption of this vegetable averages 100 pounds

per annum for each person. According to the official reports of the Japanese government the island empire the load.

Abbeville Lodge No. 45, I. O. O. F.



brethren, and visitors specially, are most cordually invited to attend. S. F. Killingsworth,

BAD ROADS TO BLAME.

Bow the German University Men Are Why the Farmers In the East Find Their Business Unprofitable.

A highly important feature of the highways question is the effect good or bad roads have upon the local markets and their sources of supply, says the New York Tribune. In all the cities and large towns of the state there is a demand for farm products and for the bulkier and heavier products, such as hay and straw and grain.

In many cases the surrounding country is quite capable of supplying that demand; in all cases it should do so as far as possible; in most cases it does not. Instead, supplies are brought in by rail or canal from far away, perhaps from other states; while at the same time, within a few miles of the market thus supplied, are farms that have been abandoned as not worth working and others whose owners are in chronic discontent and despair at the apparent impossibility of getting profitable prices unlimited capacity for beer and the for their crops. The big farms of the glorious fact that he had never passed an west, they say, monopolize the markets,

Now, one prime secret of the trouble making it difficult, if not impossible, for the farmers to get their produce to the farmer only ten miles away can haul his in over roads that are so hilly and rough and miry that half a ton is a heavy load for a horse to draw at a slow

It is not that farms in the east are no longer productive, nor that the eastern market no longer offers fair prices. It is that the roads between the farms and the markets are so bad as to make shipment unprofitable. Good roads throughout the farming regions adjacent to the cities and towns would do more than anything else to restore prosperity to the farmers, enabling them to get their promptly and cheaply. Good roads would mean good farms, good markets, good prices and good times for all con cerned.

MONTANA HIGHWAYS. Recent Laws Provide For Their System atic Improvement.

The highways of Montana, by a bill passed by the state legislature, are placed in the charge of the county surveyor, and the old office of road supervisor, usually held by an inexperienced man, is abolished. The act defines the powers and duties of county surveyors and provides for their compensation. By this act each of these officers is required to keep the highways in his county clear of obstruction and in good repair and maintain bridges, to make all plans and specifications for new roads and bridges, to report to the county commissioners on all work completed. and if the work is done according to the plans, specifications and contract he is to draw his vouchers for the same

before payment is made. The county surveyor is chairman of all boards of viewers of roads, keeps the records of road surveys and is the general superintendent of all roads. He may employ labor, teams, etc., and has power to contract for all work not exceeding \$200 in cost. For larger amounts the approval of a majority of the board of county commissioners is required. The salary received varies with the class of county, from \$750 to \$2,000

ROADS THAT ARE NEEDED.

Henry Watterson's Idea Is That They Be Local, Not National. Henry Watterson takes issue with a

good roads advocate who insists that the general government should have charge of road making-that there should be national highways built and maintained at public expense. The good roads that are needed, says the Chicago Times-Herald, those that are most needed, in the language of

Colonel Watterson, are those that "lead

from the farm to the railroad, the mill,

the factory, the school, the church, the

ferry and the market." This apt remark of Colonel Watterson is a condensation, a simplification, an absolutely plain presentation of what is most wanted in the matter of good roads. Carry out that idea, and what will be wanting? It will meet the requirements of the farmer; it will save the farming element hundreds of millions of dollars every year; it will meet the expectations of the pleasure seeker; it will add to the value of every foot of land in the country; it will be of value to every merchant and every profession-

and profit to all classes, in all commu-A Muddy Road.

al man; it will be a source of pleasure

One day this week, as a teamster was slowly working his way through the quagmire commonly known as a county road between the Cummings hill and Fossil, he espied a hat in one of the ruts in front of him. As the headgear appeared to be in fairly good condition he dismounted to pick it up. As he raised the hat he was astonished to hear a voice coming from under it exclaim: "Hold on! That's my hat!" As soon as he had guthered his breath and wits the teamster asked, "What are you doing down there?" Which brought forth the reply: "I'm in big luck to be where I am. There's a horse underneath me."-Fossil (Or.) Journal.

Worth Remembering.

The community with the best roads is very likely to be the best community. A narrow tire will dig a rut, but a good broad tire will roll it shut.

The depth of a road is more to be dreaded than its length.

The state of the road tells the size &

A Gentle Hint.

A Gentle Hint.

In our style of climate, with its sudden changes of temperature,—rain, wind and sunshine often intermingled in a single day,—it is no wonder that our children, friends and relatives are so frequently taken from us by neglected colds, half the deaths resulting directly from this cause. A bottle of Hosehee's German Syrup kept about your home for immediate use will prevent serious sickness, a large doctor's bill, and perhaps death, by the use of three or four doses. For curing Consumption, Hemorrhages, Pneumonia, Severe Coughs, Croup, or any disease of the Throat or Lungs, its success is simply wonderful, as your druggist will tell you. Get a sample bottle free from Speed's Drug Store, Regular size, 75 etts. Get Green's Special Almanae.

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